

BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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Notices

(1) Applications and correspondence relating to applications to the Commission should be sent to the Executive Secretary at the address given on the inside of the front cover and on the Commission website. English is the official language of the *Bulletin*. Please take careful note of instructions to authors (present in a one or two page form in each volume and available online (at <http://iczn.org/content/guidelines-case-preparation>) as incorrectly formatted applications will be returned to authors for revision. The Commission's Secretariat will answer general nomenclatural (as opposed to purely taxonomic) enquiries and assist with the formulation of applications and, as far as it can, check the main nomenclatural references in applications. Correspondence should be sent by e-mail to 'iczn@nhm.ac.uk' where possible.

(2) The Commission votes on applications eight months after they have been published, although this period is normally extended to enable comments to be submitted. Comments for publication relating to applications (either in support or against, or offering alternative solutions) should be submitted as soon as possible. Comments may be edited (see instructions for submission of comments at <http://iczn.org/content/instructions-comments>).

(3) Requests for help and advice on the Code can be made direct to the Commission and other interested parties via the Internet. Membership of the Commission's Discussion List is free of charge. You can subscribe and find out more about the list at <http://list.afriherp.org/mailman/listinfo/iczn-list>.

(4) The Commission also welcomes the submission of general-interest articles on nomenclatural themes or nomenclatural notes on particular issues. These may deal with taxonomy, but should be mainly nomenclatural in content. Articles and notes should be sent to the Executive Secretary.

New applications to the Commission

The following new applications have been received since the last issue of the *Bulletin* (volume 68, part 1, 31 March 2011) went to press. Under Article 82 of the Code, the existing usage of names in the applications is to be maintained until the Commission's rulings on the applications (the Opinions) have been published.

CASE 3555: CHILODONTIDAE Macalister, 1876 (Ciliophora), CHILODINAE Eigenmann, 1910 (Pisces, Characiformes) and CHILODONTINAE Wenz, 1938 (Mollusca, Gastropoda): proposed resolution of homonymy between family-group names. D.G. Herbert & P. Bouchet.

CASE 3556: *Protoretepora* de Koninck, 1878 (Bryozoa, Fenestrata): proposed designation of *Protoretepora crockfordae* Wyse Jackson, Reid & McKinney, 2011 as the type species. P.N. Wyse Jackson, C.M. Reid & F.K. McKinney.

CASE 3557: *Zanthomiza* Swainson, 1837 and *Gliciphila* Swainson, 1837 (Aves, Passeriformes): proposed conservation of original spellings. S.M.S. Gregory, W.E. Boles & L. Christidis.

CASE 3558: *Pleurotoma scabriusculum* Brugnone, 1862 (currently *Mangelia scabriuscula*; Mollusca, Gastropoda): proposed conservation. D. Scarponi, A. Ceregato & J.K. Tucker.

CASE 3559: *Meliboeus violaceus* Kiesenwetter, 1857 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed precedence. H. Mühle.

CASE 3560: *Plateosaurus* Meyer, 1837 (Dinosauria, Sauropodomorpha): proposed conservation of usage by designation of a neotype for its type species *Plateosaurus engelhardti* Meyer, 1837. P.M. Galton.

CASE 3561: *Anchisaurus* Marsh, 1885 (Dinosauria, Sauropodomorpha): proposed conservation of usage by designation of a neotype for its type species *Megadactylus polyzelus* Hitchcock, 1865. P.M. Galton.

CASE 3562: *Archaeopteryx lithographica* von Meyer, 1861 (Dinosauria, Theropoda, Aves): proposed correction to Opinion 607. J. Mlíkovský

CASE 3563: *Pachylemur* Lamberton, 1948 (Primates, LEMURIDAE): proposed conservation of the generic name. J. Zijlstra, C. Groves & A. Dunkel.

CASE 3564: *Grallaria fenwickorum* Barrera & Bartels, 2010 (Aves, GRALLARIIDAE): proposed confirmation of unavailability. S. Claramunt.

CASE 3565: *Aphaenops* Bonvouloir, 1862 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation of spelling of instead of *Aphoenops*. A. Faille, A. Casale, T.C. Barr, Jr., & A. Vigna Taglianti.

CASE 3566: *Tropidolaemus* Wagler, 1830 and *Cophias wagleri* H. Boie in Schlegel, 1826 (currently *Tropidolaemus wagleri*) (Reptilia, Serpentes, VIPERIDAE): proposed conservation. J.M. Savage.

Contributions to the Discussion on Electronic Publication VII
Comment on the proposed amendment to the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*

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As a professional archivist working at the forefront of digital information architecture for ATOS Origin (an international IT company) I was interested in the archiving challenge posed by the ICZN's proposed amendment allowing e-only publication. It has been explained by members of the BHL/BHL-Europe team (for which I am working on digital archiving issues) that the biological community wishes taxonomic publications to remain accessible and in their original format on the timescale of hundreds of years.

I see only two proven technologies that allow preservation of original information over a long time: paper and stone. All other media have not been proven to last long. Stone is clearly problematic because little information can be preserved and must be reduced to text. Short law texts can be carved in stone. Paper is more powerful, but it has shortcomings having to do with its sensitivity to fire and water. A proven strategy to overcome this problem has been the production of multiple identical copies in combination with experienced archival systems paid for by public and private institutions to preserve and protect these copies against vandalism and theft.

In the electronic age – which effectively began in the 1960s – no such archival systems have yet been successfully installed. In fact there are bad experiences where important information was lost. Sometimes the data as such were not lost, but the ability to read (or decode) them no longer exists. Without conserved knowledge on file formats and without knowing and having the programs and versions that were once able to read these files, the electronic information contained will remain inaccessible. An example from NASA's Mars Lander records is well-known (e.g. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_Dark_Age); despite its excellent funding, NASA lost key information due to archiving issues.

In 2001/2002 NASA and others defined a strategy for long-term archiving of electronic information called the Open Archival Information System (OAIS), but this is only a 'functional standard' to build such a system. It involves changes of storage media and formats, running many times over 1000s of years. Many questions remain open for installing such systems; among these are funding sources for transfer processes to update media systems and formats, technologies for copying software and related issues. From a cost perspective, storing information digitally will be expensive since it will be necessary to upgrade the systems technology every generation or so.

ATOS Origin has been asked to help with long-term archival systems for an increasing number of private companies and public institutions that are beginning to realise that they are losing their files. This has often to do with dictated technology

changes or technologies no longer being supported by IBM and other global players in this market.

For example, a major national library has had its original archiving contract no longer supported by the proprietary software provider, so they are forced to change the system. Electronic medical and tax files do not need to be archived for such long durations, and consequently no appropriate strategies have been developed and approved for this kind of public purpose.

For an archival system as required by the nomenclatural community, which involves access to originally deposited and unmodified information in time spans of several centuries, I can only recommend using a system that works with multiple copies printed on paper, and depositing sufficient numbers of such copies in public library institutions. Electronic files can be repeatedly derived from paper copies, in whatever format required by the time and the user's needs.